THE TRIAL.

Additional Evidence Against the Rebel Leade.

Lieutenant W. Alston, of Alabama, Offers to "Rid the Country of Its Deadliest Enemies."

Jeff. Davis Entertains the Proposition, and Refers the Matter to His Secretary of War.

Ex-Judge Campbell Orders the Scheme to Receive Attention.

The Capture of Harold Described by Lieutenant Docherty.

Mrs. Surratt's House the Rendezvous of the Assassins.

Dr. Verdi's Testimony Regarding the Wounds Inflicted on the Sewards,

THE EVIDENCE ON MONDAY.

The Court to-day examined one wincers in secret ses-tion. When the doors of the court were opened the evi-An unusually large number of spectators, including a

number of ladies, were present. Judging from their tions and continuous talking, they were uninterested

rations and continuous taiking, they were uninterested in the appearance of the prisoners.

The Testimony of Dies North Fitzpatrick.

By Judge Bingram—Q. State where you resided during the month of March last. A. I resided at the house of Mrs. Surrait, the lady who is at the bur.

Q. State whether during the time of your residence at her house last winter on saw John H. Surrait and other men in company with him there. A. I saw John Wilkes Booth there, and I saw who of the pectons at the bar.

Q. State what other men you saw during the time you stayed there hast winter. A. I saw John Wilkes Booth there, and I saw two of the pectons at the bar.

Q. Which two? A. I saw Mr. Atzerott and Mr. Wood (pointing to Payne) there.

Q. Which two? A. I saw Mr. Atzerott and Mr. Wood (pointing to Payne) there.

Q. Did he call himself by any other name? A. I did not know him by any other name.

Q. How often did you see this Wood at Mrs. Surrait's house? A. I never saw him there except twice.

Q. When was that? A. I do not know exactly about the time; I saw him there once, I think, in March.

Q. How often did you see Atzerott there? A. He did not say at the house at all at any time.

Q. Did you see him there several times? A. He was there only a short time.

Q. Did you understand whether he stayed there over night once? A. He did.

Q. Look at the other prisoners at the bar, and say whether you have soon any one of them at Mrs. Surrait's house; have you seen the one standing in the corner, Harodf A. I do not know him; I never saw the man.

Q. State whether you, in company with John H. Sur-

week.

By the Court—Q. Do you recollect whether on enterg the theatre you to need to the right or left to go
the box you occupied? A. I do not recollect which

The hour of one o'clock having arrived the Court here took the usual recess for one hour. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Testimony of Captain Decherty.

Q State whether or not you had command of a dechement of cavalry sent in pursuit of the assasm of the President, J. Wilkes Booth. A. I had.

Q The directmentances of the capture have been fully detailed by other witnesses. I will ask what part, if any, you took in the capture of Harold, and if any, state all he said on that occasion. A. There was considerable parley in reference to arous he was supposed to have while he remained in Garreit's barn; we had a good deal of conversation with Booth about his boming out; Booth at first don't dither was any body else in the barn; finally he said "Captain, there is a man here who wants to surrender awful bad." Baker, one of the decetives, who was there, said to me, "Telthim to hand out his arms and come out;" I repeated the direction to him; Harold, who was by the door, said, "I have no arms;" Baker said, "We know exactly what you have got;" I remarked to Baker, "You'd better let them come out;" Baker and, "we are man at the door, said, "Open that door ad J will take that man out myself;" the door was partially opened; Harole put out his hands and I took hold of them and palled him out; I put my revolver under my arm and turned him around to see if he had any papers; he had hone; I asked him if he had any papers; he had only in the had allow of them and three the shot was fired and the door thrown open; I drasged him into the harn where Booth had follow on the ground; the soldiers and decembers, who were outside, cane in and brought him outders, who were outside, cane in and brought him on didentify and he mad: "Use had be outled as and he mad: "Use had be outled ever, I will not lever, I will not a way." and I, "No, sir;" said he, "Who has been to see the said to be a said to be a said to be a said; "Who has been to said the door than a surface of man in the head of the said the door said that time the shot ever in detection." Testimony of Captain Docherty.

Point and crossed there.

Q. Did he mention the house they stopped at on the way? A Not to my knowledge, the house of Dr. Stowart was mentioned; whether he said so or not I do not tinetly recollect.

Chincily recollect.

Choss-Examination by MR. Stone.

Q. Did you hear Booth say snything about Harold's innecence? A. Booth said he was the only guilty man, or words to that effect.

Q. Earold made no resistance at all? A. No; while coming home he said his feet were sore and that he could not walk; I mounted him on a horse and test him. By Mr. C. Chambitt—Q. Bid not Booth remark that this man was innocent? Was not this his expression? A. It was to that effect; I cannot swear that they were she exact words he used.

Testimony of William C. Cleaver.

By Judge Hear-Q. State your residence and occuetion. A I keep a livery stable in Sixth street, in this

petion. A I keep a livery stable in Sixth street, in this city.

Q. State whether or not J. Wilkes Booth, at any time, Rept a horne or horses in your stable. A. He did, in January last.

Q. Can you describe any animals he kept there? A. Yee; a one-eyed hay horse was there about one month.

Q. Why was he taken away? A. He soid the horse on the 20th of January to Samuel Arnold, one of the prisoners at the bar.

Q. Did you see the horse afterwards? A. I saw the horse ad any or two afterwards, when Arnold paid for the livery and took him away.

Q. Do you know anything about the terms or the circumstances of the sale? A. I only know that Booth told me that he had soid the horse to Arnold, and that Arnold came a few days afterward and paid the livery.

Q. Have you seen the horse since that time. A. I have not

not.
Did you see Booth and John H. Surratt go out of stable, riding or otherwise? A. Yes; John H Surwould occasionally aire a horse to go out to evening with whom generally? A. With Booth; Booth directions to let Surrest use his horse any time he

Q. Did you see him there frequently? A. No, sir; never saw him there but once.

By Mr. Ewron. —Q. Did you over see Arnold there a to be took the horse sway, early in February? A. I did not took the horse sway, early in February? A. I did not took the horse sway, early in February? A. I did not be committed to J. L. McPhatt.

Co-examination of J. L. BiePhatt.

EXAMINED BY JUDGE HOLT.

Q. State whe... He has the rebet service?

He has the rebet service?

He has the rebet service?

Q. Was he in the milit... The service of the so-called Confederate States? A. About South Mountain he came after the battle of Antictan or the vear 1863. I be in and gave himself up; that was in the vear 1863. I be in and gave himself up; that was in the vear 1863. I be in and gave himself up; that was in the vear 1863, I be in the service of the Provost Manual's office before I came over this morning, and found an oath of elicytance signed Michael O'Loughila, and myself and others concluded he was the prisoner of the care of the care of the service of the care of the care of the service of the care of the service of the care of the

oather dated Baltimore, June 16, 1853, signor Minnardon.

O'Loug.

O'BS-EXAMINATION BY ME. COX.

O Does it appear by the eath that it was taken at Faltimore? A. The eather of reads.

Q. And the prisoner sta. It has a see himself up at Martinsburg? A. He told me. The eath our lines at Martinsburg and there took the c. It has a seen a sea of the had eath having been taken at Baltimore? A. If he had eath having been taken at Martinsburgh and ts. on the eath come into our lines at Martinsburgh and ts. on the eath when he came into Baltimore he would have reported; it is customary for parties who have taken the elsewhere, coming into the city, to report when her

Q. Did you know his handwriting? A. I have seen re-ently quite a number of documents that I believe to be

centry quite a number of documents that I believe to be in his handwriting.

Q. But you never saw him writef. A. I believe not.
Q. Have you heard him acknowledge any of the letters you speak of as being his own? A. I have seen letters you speak of as being his own? A. I have seen letters you speak of as being his own? A. I have seen letters you speak of as being his own? A. I have seen letters had no conversation with him about them.

By the Count.—Q. Do you know anything about the prisoner Arnold prior to his connection with this affair?

A. Oaly from his own declarations.
Q. Do you know that his family reside in Baltimere?

A. I do; they have resided there within my recollection I suppose for thirty years.

Testimony of Dr. Verdi.

EXAMINED BY JUBER BOLT.

Q. State whether or not on the night of the assassination of the President you were called to the house of Mr. Seward? A. It was one of the Seward's who came for me.

bed, wounded by a cut on the side, some two and a suinches deep.
Q. Did you see other persons in the house of Mr. Seward at the same time? A. I saw overy one of them.
Q. State who they were and describe their wounds?
A. Mr. William H. Seward, Frederick W. Seward, Major Seward, Itobinson and Hansell.
Q. They were all wounded? A. Yes; I had seen Secretary Seward about nine o'clock that night in his committee of the major of the server of the server

Q. Did you soo Mr. Frederick Seward on that occasion?
A. Yea.
Q. State whether he was sensible or unconscious. A. He was conscious; he had difficulty in articulating; he wanted to say something but could not express himself; he knew me perfectly well; he had a smile of recognition on his lips; as I was looking at his wound on the forehead he was evidently impressed that the severest one was in the back part of his head; he commenced moving his lips and pointing his fineer there; I examined his wound and found his skull broken; I said, "Do you want to know whether your skull is broken or not?" he assented; he remained sensible for half sa hour and then went into a sleep; he woke up in about twenty minutes, when he was put to bed and was very soon in-sensible.

sensible.
Q. Did you also give the information, after examining the cider Soward, whether the wound was mortal or not?
A. Yes, when I came into the room where he was I found terror in the expression of all his family, they evidently supposing his wounds were mortal; I examined him and immediately reported to the family that his wounds were not mortal, upon which Mr. Seward stretched out his hands, manifesting evident satisfaction.
Q. How long was it before Dr. Barnes made his appearance? A. Frobably twenty minutes.
Q. Was or was not Mr. Seward at the time of this attack in a critical condition? A. No, sir; he had improved feer much from his former condition when his jaw was broken.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EWING.
Q. Did Booth occupy that stable with a buggy corses from that time out A. Yes; first be had be addle, then he sold that horse and get a horse

buggy.

By Judge Bixgnam—Q. When was that buggy sold?

A. On Wednesday before the President was murdored.

Q. Who sold it? A. Ned Spargler, the prisoner.

By Mr. Ewisq—Q. Do you know who he sold it to?

A. Ha book it down to the Bazaar where they have herees and carriages to sell, but he could not get what he weanted, and so he sold it to a man who keeps a livery stable.

stable.

Q. Did you go with Spengler to take it down? A. Yes.
Q. Did not Booth and Gifferd tell Spangler on Monday to take it to the Bazzar to sell? A. Yes, on the Monday before it was sold they told him to, and I went out and cleaned it off.

Testimony of James Maddox.

By Judge Binonan—Q. Were you employed at Ford's heatre last winter? A. I was.
Q. State who rented the stable for Eoc'h in which he topt his horses up to the time of the President's mur.

or. A. I did.

O. Whos. Edd. or. A. I did.

Q. When did you rent the stable? A. I think in December last.
Q. From whom? A. Mrs. Davis.
Q. Who paid the rent, and how was it paid? A. I paid

Q. Who paid the ront, and how was it paid? A. I paid it monthly.
Q. Who fornished the money? A. Booth.
Q. Were you pr sent at the decoration of the box on Priday siternoon, the 14th of April lest, occupied by the President? A. I was there at the time.
Q. Do you know who decorated it? A. I saw Harry Ford decorating it.
Q. Did you see anybody else? A. I do not remember anybody else; there may have been others there.
Q. Do you know who brought the rocking chair in which the President sat to the box that day? A. I do not; I saw the colored man, Joe Simons, with it on his head that afternoon, coming down from M. Ford's room.

on he head that afternoon, coming down from Mr.
Ford's room.
Q. You did not see who put it into the box? A. No,
sir.
Q. Have you ever seen that chair in the box before?
A. Not the season; the first time the President came
there we put it in; that was in 1863.
Q. And you do not know, then, of its being there before for two years. A. No, sir.
Q. Ware you in the box that day? A. No, sir; I have
not been in that box since 1853.

Q. What has been your business at Ford's theatre? A. Q. What has been your business at Ford's theare? A. Property man.
Q. Ind your business require you to be on the stage while the performances were going on? A. Yes, when there was anything to do; sometimes there would be nothing to do; and I would not go on.
Q. What is your position on the stage? A. It is to see that the furniture is put on right, and to give to the actors the property required to be used in the play.
Q. What part of the stage did you occupy? A. My room is not on the stage, and I have no special position.
Q. Ho you know the passage way; I did not see him excaped? A. I was shown the passage way; I did not see him excape.

caped? A I was shown the passage way; I dd not see him ceaps.

Q. State whother it is customary during the performance to have that passageway clear or obstructed? A it is generally clear; I have never seen it blocked up; when we are playing a heavy piece we generally have to run flats in there pretty well; but it is generally clear.

Q. Is the American Cousta a heavy piece? A. No, sfr.
Q. During the play of the American Cousta would the passage through which Booth made his exit properly be clear?

A. Yes, it would properly be clear.

Q. Where was the prisoners (Spangler) position? A. On the left hand side of the stage—the side of the President's box; he always has been on that side since I have been in the theestre.

Q. Bid you see Spangler that night? A. Yes, sir.
Q. State at whist time you saw him during the performance? A. I saw him pretty hearly every scene; if he had not been there I certainly should have missed him; I do not recollect seeing him away from his position at all; he may have been away, but if he had been when a scene changed some other person would have had to run his fast; overy person would have been inquiring where he was.

Q. If he had been away for what length of time. A.

he was.

Q. If he had been away for what length of time. A.
If he had missed one sens they would have all known
it; one scene sometimes lasts twenty-five minutes.

Q. In the third act of the American Cousin are not the
scenes sinfted frequenty? A. Yes, there are seven
scenes in that act as Miss Keene plays it.
Q. Would it have been practicable for Spaceler to have
been absent during the performance of that act for
five minutes without his absence being nutteed? A. Yes,
sir.

would it have been for ten minutes? A. I are particular times his absence for five minutes would have been noticed; during the second act the scene does not change for about half an boar at one time; during the third act the scenes are pretty rapid.

Q. Were you at the front of the theatre during that play? A. In the second act I was in the box office.

Q. Were you on the pavement? A. I went out of the alleyway and had to go on to the pavement in getting into the office.

into the office.

O. Did you see Spangler there? A. No, air; I did not.
O. Hare you ever seen Spangler wear a mustache?
A. Not since I have known bim, and I have known him two years next month.
O. Where were you at the moment the President was

President was to come to the theatre that algors A. About twolve o'clock that day.

Q. Who told you? A. Harry Ford.

Q. Do you know whether the President was invited to be present that night? A. I do not; a young man employed at the President's bouse told me that night that he had been down there that morning and engaged the

the dungeon, and some time ofter we had been taken up stairs.

Q. Did you have an opportunity to examine the torpedo? A. No; it was not open while we were in the dungeon; we learned from officers who had charge, that a torpedo was there.

Q. Did they speak of one or more? A. One; it was spoken of as the torpedo.

Q. From the appearance of the ground and the place dug out would you have supposed it to have been a large or small torpedo? A. The excavation appearantly, from the fresh dirt dug out and put back again, was perhaps six feet in diameter.

Q. What, that drectly under the prison? A. Tee, sir, directly under the centre of this prison.

Q. Did they expain to you the object for which it had been placed there? A. Yos, different ones in convention told us that the prison had been mired on account of the raid near the city under the command of Dahlgren; they said that if the raid succeeded and the prisoners were in danger of being liberated they would blow us up.

Testimony of Colonel R. B. Treat. Q. State your position in the service? A. I am Chief commissary of the Army of Ohio, on General Schofield's

Have you been on duty recently in North Carolinal

Size whether or not you received and examined an boxes purporting to contain the archives of the Department of the so-called Confederate States of order A. I did receive them, yesterday morning; have been opened by my direction, and to a certain at have undergone an examination by Mr. C. F.

REAMINED BY JUDGE HOLT.

Q. State whether or not you have opened certain boxes delivered to you by Major Eckert as containing the archives of the so-called Contederate States of America?

A. I have.

Q. Look at that paper, and state whether it was found in one of those boxes? A. Yes, I recognize it as one of

one of those boxes? A. Yes, I recognize it as one of the court by Colonel The paper referred to was read to the Court by Colonel ganear, and is as follows:—

BURNET, and is as follows:—

MONTONINE, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY PERENDENT C. S. A.:—

DEAN SIM-I have been thinking for some time I would make this communication to you, but have been deterred from doing so on account of III health.

I now offer you my services, and if you will favor me in my designs I will proceed, as soon as my health will permit, to rid my country of some of her deadliest enemies by striking at the very heart's blood of those who seek to enchain her in slavery. I consider nothing dishonorable having such a tendency. All I want of you is to favor me by granting the necessary papers, &c., to travel on while in the jurisdiction of this government. I am perfectly familiar with the North, necessary papers. An., to travel on while in the jurisdiction of this government. I am perfectly familiar with the North, and feel confident that I can execute anything I undertake. I have just returned now from within their lines. I am a lieutenant in General Duke's command: I was on a raid last June in Kentucky, under General John A. Morgan. I and all my command except two or three commissioned officers were taken prisoners; but, finding a good opportunity while being taken to prison, I made my escape from them. In the garb of a citizen Fattempted to pass out through the mountains, but finding that impossible, narrowly escaping two or three times being retaken, directed my course north and west through the Canadas; by the assistance of Colonel J. P. Holcombe I succeeded in making my way round through the blockede; but having taken the yellow fever, &c., at Rermuda I have seen nendered until for service since my arrival. I was sored up in the Status of Alshamm and educated in its university. Both the Secretary of War and his assistant, Judge Campbell, are personally dequalited with my father making. Alshame and educated in the university. Both the Secretary of War and his assistant, Judge Campbell, are personal congress in 1849, 1850 and 1851. If I do anything for you I shall espect your full confidence in return. If you give this I can render you and my country very important tervice. Let me hear from you soon. I am antious to be doing something, and having no command at present, all or nearly all being in garrison. I deare that you favor me in this a short time. I would like to have a personal interview with you in oder to perfect arrangements before starting. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Testimony of Wm. E. Clives, Resumed.
Q. State to the Court whether you have examined the
horse you were from here sent to see. A. Yes, sir.
Q. In what stable? A. At General Augur's head-Q. Is it the same horse that Arnold bought from Booth? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You don't know what payment was made on the horse?
A. I do not, sir.

Q. How do you know Arnold bought the horse from the A. Only as Booth told me it was credited to be Booth? A. Only as Booth told me it was credited to him next morning.

By Mr. Dearns—Q. Did you ever see that horse in the possession of Atzerott? A. No, sir.

The Judga Abvocare Gayssat, stated that no more witnesses on behalf of the government were present, and that unless the counsel for the accused were prepared to commence their defence he would ask for the adjournment of the Court for the day.

Mr. Alken remarked that the counsel for the accused neef reed that the government should close its evidence before commencing the defence.

After some conversation among members of the Court as to the practicability of accomplishing any business during the following two days of the great review, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

at the proficebility of accomplishing any business during the following two days of the great roview, the Cours adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clook.

Payne the Assessin.

[From the Louisville Union Press, May 11.]

Payne is charged with the attempted assessination of Secretary Seward. He is a Kentuckien, the family having lived about Uniontown, but is one of a family of six brothers, four of whom were notorious as desperadoes of the most demoniac character, who took to the rebellion as naturally as ducks take to water. White the rebels occupied Ropkinsvile, Ky., one of the brothers more dered a brother rebel named Brooks, and if the people of Hopkinsville had been called upon to vote a choice as to which of the twein should be killed by the other, the choice would have been a unanimous vote among the loyal people in favor of a Klikeony cat affair of it. Payne had to By from the rebel command. The brothers are known to many persons here in connection with the celebrated gold seizure by General Shackelford, while coionel of a Kentucky regiment. The Paynes, while eperating with the confederacy, concluded to try their hand at depredating upon that concern. They got up a good counterfelt of the Confederate money, which they trailed to a Georg'a banker for sterling bills.

After the Paynes got away with their plonder, the banker discovered the character of the Confederate money, and made an arrangement with a Mr. Lee, a loyal East Tennessean, for the recovery of the money. He got upon the track of the counterfeiters and discovered that nearly all the money has been placed in the custody of one tone. Lee made arrangement with the contodian, by which the money was surrendered for a consideration. While on his way South with the, Colonet Shackelford, who exhibited throughout his carrier in Southwestern Kentucky, remarkable powers in tracking all hinds of contrabable of the transmignation of the treasure to Georgia. The case was tried in the United States Court in this city, and the incoment of the city and

the property.

The confederacy got hold of one of the Paymas and hude him for this counterfeiling transaction. This of their show thow utterly depraved most have been the character of laying, because, when a man got to be so had that the confederacy had no further use for him but to hang him, there is but one other place that has ever been heard of that could be suppressed a fit receptacie for him, though we are far from ascerting positively that that would be a sufficient home for him, unless he were appreciated to suffice y confederacy.

The assa. Whelchar.

The assa. When those trainband captains, C. C. tot for him and Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, Clary also Thompson, the commissioners of Joff. Davis is Canada were organizing a scheme of manastion they were probably embarassed with their riches in suitable material.

The reader will remember that George N. Sanders, and the rest of Paris gang, were organ instrutations from Detreit, the two Payers were Andready of the they are of the paris and the rest of Paris gang, were organized in suitable material. The safe were companions, as of an solutations from Detreit, the two Payers were Andready of the payenth of the confederacy. The palladium of a less tracking where crimes of riches are held to even as accountability than in the home of treason. Payer selected by the Canada plotters of a trusty tool in free deviment of sansassimation. These facts are conclusive as to the complicity of the Confederate demons in Canada in the conspiracy for assassimation. Payer went on to play his part in the work on the 4th of March, but as the scheme was posiponed, he found his way to the house of Mrs. Surratt, the she devil of the concern. As her house he passed nuder the name of Wood, whether Ben or Fernando, we do not know.

The Navy.
ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STRAMER WYA-LUSING.

ion fifteen months, since February, 1864, and was but in by Pusey, Jones & Co., Wilmington, Del. She was ron soon met her and an ongagement ensued, in which the rebel monster was signally defeated and forced to re tunate Otsego, which vessel, following in mediatel after, was destroyed. During the time she was statione sion of the rebellion.

The following is a list of the officers of the Wyalu

sing:

Lieutenand Commander Commanding—Earl English.

Acting Master and Eractive Officer—Wm. R. Hatinsway.

Paymaster—Arthur J. Pritchard.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—Samuel Holman.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—Samuel Holman.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—Samuel Holman.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—Samuel Holman.

Acting Anders—Honry Watson, Lewis A. Kent.

Acting Granter—Thomas Carpentor.

Engineer—Cotef, H. H. Stewart; Acting First Assistant,

John M. Court; Acting Third Assistants, John J.

Denobue, S. G. Cottrell.

Captain's Clerk—Henry B. Whitehorne.

Paymaster's Clerk—Jos. W. Daley.

The United States bark Pursuit arrived at this port

The United States bark Pursuit' arrived at this per East Gulf squadron since November, 1861. The follow-

Acting Master Commanding—Jas. Van Boskirk.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—A. K. Jones.
Acting Assistant Psymaster—D. P. Wight.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—J. Honer Darling.
Acting Ensigns and Sailing Master—Thos. W. Bell.
Acting Ensigns—B. G. Toothaker and H. G. Bunker.
Acting Ensigns—B. G. Toothaker and H. G. Bunker.
Acting Master's Mate—John L. Galloup.
Pnymaster's Clerk—John C. Carroll. Passengers from the United States steamer Talla

oosa:-Acting Masterand Pilot, B. F. Clifford; Captain's The Lincoln Monuments

The undersigned citizens of New York, desirous to show their respect to the memory of Abraham Liccoin, late President of the United States, hereby subscribe the sum of One Dollar each, to be appropria tion of a Monument, to he placed in or near one of public squares of this city. Theo. W. Burger, William Abbott, T. C. Gilman. Adam Machemer. Geo. L. Cummings. J. F. Henry. James G. McAdam. De. S. R. Streamond.

Clare W. Beames.
Miss Fannie Nelson.
M. Van Buren Wilcox
S. M. Bockley.
James D. Oliver.
David McLellan.
B. R. Brick, Jr.
Thos. W. R. Rayner.
G. W. Jones.
J. H. Meton.
Alexander McDonald.
J. Litton. Dr. S. R. Signame Henry S. Wallace. Henry S. Wallace.
An Admirer.
Mr. Boyd.
Nathaniel Niles.
Seligman Solomon.
James Donohue.
J. A. Van Riper.
A. D. B.
William Kawarth.
John Owen.
Anna T. Owen. P. C. Connell.
Thos. S. Pope.
James S. Scaman.
Geo. Weightman, Jr.
William S. Colvin.
John E. Ayres.
Robt. Miller, Jr.
Robt Miller, Jr.
Robt Miller, Sr.
John Thompson.
Peter Nelson.
C. L. Talliman.
R. R. Tillion.
J. I. Jackson.
A. Miller. 7. C. Pohle, T. C. Pohle.
Sydney Brett.
Samuel Whiley
L. C. Austle.
A. M. Hayt.
J. M. Harris.
W. B. M. R.
G. H. C.
B. R.
J. R. ac Markens.
Dibblec.
F. Sanford.
T. Reed. H. Munn. Willie Van Winkle.
C. Bowman.
Demaris H. Hatch.
B. F. Hatch.
B. F. Hatch.
George W. Mercer.
John S. Nafew.
C. L. Biauveit.
A. G. Davis.
Edgar Smith.
William H. Merriam.
Robert Linoki.

Mustering Out Indiana Regimente. An Indianapolis despatch says that about thirty

CAIRO, May 21, 1865.
Thirty-two hundred bales of cotton passed here to-day, twelve hundred and Bry-six of which were for Cincin-

patt and fourteen hundred and eighty for St. Louis, and the remainder for the East. Bridges Washed Away in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, May 22, 1865.
The late storms between here and Nashville have washed away or otherwise injured several bridges, so that through trains are not expected for several days.

Fire at Madison, Indiana. CINCENNATI, May 22, 1865 The Madison House, Madison, Indiana, was entirely destroyed by fire at ucon to-day. Contents saved. Loss

Memeroce Assault on a Solder. - A man named Felix Doyle, arrested by Sergeant Spence, of the Forty afth precinot, was taken before Justice Dailey, of the Festern District yesterday, charged with having committed a murderous assault on a soldier named Whitlock, who resides at No. 177 North Eighth street. The wife of the injured man states that on Sunday evening her busband got into an altereation with Doyle, at the corner of North

Count or Cours Punas -Part 1 - Adjourned onth the

Eighth and Fith street, in consequence, as is alleged, of Doyle having spaken in a disrespectful manner of President Lincoln. Whitlock, who is at home on a sick leave, returked the secured, when, it is alleged, he turned on the sordier and best him in a most creel manner, and, it is thought, fractured his skull. Doyle was compatited to jail to await the risult of the injuries. The accessed a number of Hora Company No. 10, and is east to be one of the prominent parties in the attack on the police a week ago last Sunday.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

KIRBY SMITH REPORTED KILLED.

He is Sald to Have Been Milled in a Difficulty Growing Out of a Cotton Speculation.

The Report Confirmed by Rebel Soldiers.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE

Acting Master Washburn Shot by a Sentinel.

BUINING OF THE STEAMER JOHN.

No. ORLHAMS, May 15, 1905. The True Della of yesterday postished a report that General Kirby Smith had been killed by Major McKee, in consequence of a difficulty growing obi of a cotto speculation. The Della this exching says that the report is confirmed by rebel soldiers from Jackson.

Acting Master Alfred Washburn, of the steamship Port Royal, while riding in a carriage to day, was killed

by a sentinel on Levee street. The telegraph between New York and New Orleans will be completed in three or four days, the only gap

The first direct mail from Mobile for New York wit leave to-day on the steamer Ricode Island.

The steamer John was destroyed by fire near Mobile. The steamer Fung Shuey arrived herr yosterday. She reports that on the night of the 11th inst, she passed a

large bark ashore on the Flerida reefs, Between Carrewas riso seen near the same spot. The weather was very fe'r off the Florida light, which

was boarded by the gunboat Cherokee, and all there found No vessels from infected perts are lying at quarantine General Herron has occupied Clinton and Osyska. He

is rebuilding the telegraph to Clinton, whence the mbels have a line forking north almost to our line. The utmost good feeling is exhibited by the citizens throughout Eastern Louisians. The people are over The railroad between Bayou Sara and Woodville will be

Sketch of the Robel General H. Hirby Smith.

immediately repaired.

We have often had reports of assessmettons from the Trang-Mississippt rebel department, which have been as often denied. The report of the assassmatter of Kirby the story be true his death will hasten the solution of matters in that district by complicating the situation of the rebels. No rebel general west of the Mineselppi possesses either the ability, character, prestige or rank to carry on the affairs of that fraction of the late cipher government for any length of time, BIS BIRTH AND EDUCATION.

Edmand Eirby Smith was born in St. Augustine, Florida. His parents were Hon. Joseph L. Smith, the first preciding Judge of the United States Supreme Court for the Eastern district of Florida, formerly a lawyer of In the Eastern district of Fiorida, formerly a lawyer of LitchBeld, Connectiout, and Frances Kirby, a daughter of Judge Ephraim Eirby, of LitchBeld, Connecticut, and author of "Kirby's Connecticut Reports." Judgo Smith was formerly in the United States army. His widow was formerly in the United States army. His widow still resides at St. Augustine. A daughter, the only surviving sister of the rebel general, is now residing in Geneva, New York the widow of Colonel L. B. Webster, late of the United States Army. Ex Major Galpin, of New Haven, is a nephew. His two sons, Ephraim Kirby and Edmund Kirby, both graduated at West Point. The former furght through the Mexican war, to be killed during the storming of the city of Maxico. Edmund Kirby entered West Point city of Mexico. Edmund Kirby entered West Point in 1841, and graduated in 1845, being commit second lieutenant, Fifth Infantry. Immediately there-after he was assigned to duty under General Taylor, and participated in all that officer's battles in Mexico except Buena Vista, and in all of those under Scott, to whom he

APTER THE MEXICAN WAR. At the close of the war he was sent to West Point, and remained there for three years as Assistant Instructor of Mathematics. He served subsequently under Major Emory on the Boundary Commission, to locate the boun-dary between the United States and Mexico. On the organization of the cavalry regiments he was appointed captain in the Second regiment United States cavalry, and ordered to Texas, where he was engaged with Thomas and Van Dorn in quelling the Camanche Indians,

Thomas and Van Dorn in quelling the Camanche Indians, until he resigned his commission in the United States Army and joined the rebel cause. At the time of resignation he was major of cavalry.

HIS PIRET SERVICE AS A REBEL.

On tendering his services to the rebel leaders he was appointed major of artillery, and immediately afterwards Licentenant Colonel of Van Dorn's cavalry. Before he could proceed to Join his regiment, however, he was ordered to Lynchburg, to assist in organizing the troops assembling there. Here Joe Johnston found him, made him his adjustant general, and took him with him to Harpor's Ferry. While acting in this capacity he was promoted brigadier general.

He was immediately assigned to a brigade of Johnston's corpe, condisting of the Fonth Virginia, Third Tennessee, First Maryland and other regiments not known. When the bettle of Bull Run began his brigade formed part of the force which slipped away from Patterson and reinferced Beauregard at a fortunate moment. Smith marched thirty miles to get in the fight, and succeeded, in conjunction with Kernhaw, in changing the current of the battle.

Brigadier was masic a Benedict and major general at the same time.

His invasion of Kentucky.

On his recovery Smith was sent to East Tennessee and assumed command of the right wing (detached) of Bragg's army, and opened the campatin in Kentucky early in August by Hanking General W. Morgan out of Cumberland Gap and deleating Manson and Nelson at Richmond, Ky. He advanced upon and occupied Lexington and Frankfort, Ky., and for a time threatened Louisville and Cincinnati. He besitated, like the fabled ass between two stacks of hay, which of the two cities to take until he found he could take neither, and was forced, with Bragg, to make an inglorious retreat in the October following. He made his way with Bragg to Muriscentore, but was soon afterwards sent by Jed. Davis to relieve Holmes in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. This was early in 1853.

COMMANDER OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPART-

COMMANDER OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPART

Sippi Department. This was early in 1853.

COMMANDER OF THE TRANS-MISSISPFI DEPARTMENT.

The position was at first one of great leisure; but it soon developed into an important one. The victories of General Grant at Vicksburg and cleewhere, which severed the confederacy in two, isobated Smith's half from Richmond, and communication became very irregular and unsatisfactory. It became necessary to the proper transaction of business that Smith should be endowed with greater powers and higher rank. The rebel Congress were induced to change the robel army organization, authorizing another full general to be commissioned, and Kirby Smith was made the sixth general of the rebel army—Sam Copper then being the first, Joe Johnston the second, E. E. Lee the third, Heavregard the fourth and Bragg the fifth. At the same time he was invested with powers as Provisional Secretary of War, and with orders, as Smith expressed it to Price, to "do just as he damned pleased." He established his headquarters at Little Rook, but Steele drove him out of them, and he has been for a long time located at Ebrevaport, La

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

Smith was in command of the reboils during the memorable campaign which winessed the battlen of Mannelled and pleasant Hill, and the dammit go fled river, and ended in the retreat of Banks to the mouth of Red river. He claimed great credit for his campaign, and highly compilmented his solders. Since then, he has had nothing of great consequence to do, and has employed his time in speculating in cotton and quarreling with his subordinate generals. In May, 1864, he quarreling with his subordinate generals. In May, 1864, he quarreling with his subordinate generals.

speculations; and sowards the initiar part of the rebits of the classificational fast losing the confidence of the rebits of the classification of rouning beef cattle into living the was finity accused of running beef cattle into living at he was finity accused of running beef cattle into living the Richmond Who second him of refusing to send noun across the river to the assistance of Richmond; but he was deathered unable to do so, because the was well known that he was indiging it cotton appendations, and it was a common thing for New Oriesta men to run cotton through Smiths lines to Mexico, a cansideration being paid Smiths. Smith became a Indian selection being paid Smiths. Smith became a Indian selection that the was a monarch of all he surveyed, bad no deference for Jeff. Davig ruled with the bayonet, and ruled to tip own assistation. His traffic was immense, and made him much gold and little good reputation. At last the rebels concluded that he was a man of very mean ability, has none of the attributes of a great warrior, and the Richmond papers were proparing evidently at the cod of Jefferson D., to "wipe him out," when saddenly the confederacy collapsed and left the modern Robinson Grusce tha first man in rebeldom, of his remnant of that so called concern. "Kirby Smithdom" was soon all that was left of the Southern coff deduction, and whiling the manufact of the still master of the still and whiling the order of a still master of the still and while he had yet induged, gave out that he meeded to "fight the diagon out." While presented that he will be a still as a still more relay procuration that any in which he had yet induged, gave out that he meeded to "fight the diagon out." federacy, and when the master of the studies of the whole in which is still more really speculation than any in which he had set induced, gave out that he miteraded to "light the thing out." White preparing to do so it is reported that he has been shot in a "difficulty growing out of a cotton speculation." Kirby should have taken warning by the feto of the Fouth. It got "cutton on the brain" some years ago, became firmly convinced that it was king, and has in a great measure deed from the disease thus eagendered. "Cotton on the brain" has been too much for

The New Orleans Markets.

New Osteans, May 16, 1865.

Cotton quiet at 54c. for low midding.

Arrived, bark Bairic and schooner Alice Dill from New York.

Brooklyn City News. AUREST OF COUNTRIPETERS SOME FIFTEEN THOUSAND Dottars Sportous Monet Scourse. - Deputy Marshal Compbell, attached to Marshal Murray's office in New York, in connection with Captain Brown and officers of the Forty-aighth precinct police, Brooklyn, visited a house on the corner of Stateenth street and Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, about twelve o'cleck on Sunday night and arrested two men, maned Antonio Rosea and Francii White, upon the charge of manufacturing counterfelt postal currency. The officers first ascertained the residence of Louis Ginford, a cartman, who noknowledged thaving carted a number of plates, dies, &c., to the place above mentioned. When the officers currend the measurement of the first postal currency is the presentation of ravolvers, with which they spore also provided but which they had no opportunity to see. The presentation of ravolvers, with which they spore also provided but which they had no opportunity to see. The premises were searched, and about \$15,000, in teas, twenty-fives and fifties (postal currency), were found, together with the plates, dies, &c. The accuracy together with the materials were taken to New York.

The Brockeys Starsta.—The Common Council last night took up the report of the committee on renaming

and renumbering the streets of the city, and the follow ing alterations, in accordan a with the recommendations of the report, were made:—Atlantic street and Atlantic avenue are to be known as Atlantic avenue; Bay street nd Partition street to be known as Partition streets Burk and Sullevan streets to be known as Sullivan street; Balchen place and Second street to be known as Second street; East Baltic street to be known as the same; Bergen place and Union street to be known as Union street, Baltic street is to be designated as Geneva street; Baltic street is to be designated as Geneva street; Baltic street is to be known as Baltic street; Budder; sto be known as Baltic street; Budder; sto be known as Elepe street; Bedford place and Johnson street as Johnson street; Broadway to be known as such to the East river, from East New York; Bedford avenue and Fourth street, from North Fifteenth street to Clove read, to be known as Bedford avenue; Commerce and Loquese atreets to be known by the latter designation; Chroch street to be known as Trement street—on account of the bad reputation of a street by the same name in New York. These streets having been decided upon, the Board adjourned for one week, when the Eastern District streets will be taken up. Burk and Sullivan streets to be known as Sullivan street;

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Capture of Jeff. Davis, Alex. H. Stephene bellion-Their Arrival at Fortress Monree-Trial of the Conspirators at Wash ington-Important Intelligence from Mexico, Cuba, &c., &c.

The sail steamship Asia, Captein Moodle, will leave Boaton on Wednesday for Laverpool. The mails for Europe will close in this city at half-

past five o'clock this afternoon.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe—will be published at ten o'clock in the morning, and will contain Alex. H. Stephens and other Officials of the collap Rebellion, and of their confinement at Fortress Monros, Va.; Full report of the Testimony in the Trial of the Conspirators at Washington city for the killing of Presi-dent Lincoln and murderous assault on Secretary Seward and others; The latest accounts of the Morements of the Union Forces in all portions of the country; Late and important intelligence from Mexico, Cuba Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing ent events of the week.

Ask for Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hats RESTORER AND DRESSING.—They act upon the roots producing rapid growth and new life. Afternoon Crowds Still Continue at the original Dr. SCHENCK'S, 50 West Thirteenth street. See circular.

Address To Smokers.-Polick & Son Meerschaum manufacturers, 62 Erndway, near street. Pipes and Cigar Hokiars at retail, out to boiled, mounted and repaired.

A New Line from Battimore.

A NEW LINE FOR RIGHMOND.

A NEW LINE FOR PETERSSURG.

A NEW LINE FOR PETERSSURG.

A NEW LINE FOR CITY POINT.

A NEW LINE FOR CITY POINT.

THE HARNDEN EXPRESS have the exclusive expression of the New Line of first class steamers daily from Likimore to all the above phosa. Orders left at & Broadway with be promptly attended to.

Butchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world, Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, The only perfectly a Factory St Barciay street. Chronic Catarrh, Hay Fever

Chronic Children,
and diseases of the
NOSE AND THROAT
radioally cured by the use of site
GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL
For sale by HEGENAN & CO., and all other druggists.
LEMAS BARNES & CO. 21 Park row,
Wholesale Agenta. cilmate are sources of Pelmonary and Bronchial affections, Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedilg when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once BROWN'S BROCHIAL TROCHES, let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so elight, as by this precat-

tion a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Dr. Schenck's Large Rooms.

Dr. Schenck's Large Rooms.

No. 32 HOND STREET, NEW YORK,
were crowded with patients on TUESDAY, the 16th 19th,
mosethstanding the effort made to impose upon the prickle
by advertising a new office. Dr. SCHENCK'S ROOMS have
been at No. 32 HOND STREET for over three years, who
he has successfully readed communition and all Disacet
the Lungs, Liver, &c., and they will common to the form
only. Dr. SCHENGR has no other office in New Tork, He
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will be at his room to the common to the his unual visite
to Boston, Hellmore and other cities. All latters should be
addressed to Dr. J. E. SCHENGR'S Principal Onice, roots
east corner of Stath and Common to make the usual visite
Bowns of imposters.

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Gogrand's Italian Medicated Soap cure pimples, freshes, eraptices, tan and all bicolaices. At his depot, as Broadway, and druggless.

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Bris. S. A. Mien's World's Hafr Re-sreakh and Dakieling.—The people appreciate them in this country and Estrope.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries, and information given. Drawings lent. 176 Broadway. Rockwell & Hariburt, Exhibitors of the

The Largest and Cheapest Hair Store in the city has removed to key Connel street. L. BASTET. Try Mrs. S. A. Atlen's World's Halt RESTORES AND DRUSSING for restoring instagrating